(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2448.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1793.

ROME, *August* 1.

ON the 31st ult. the pope published a proclamation respecting the pretended manifesto of the christian and royal army addressed to the French nation, in which the rector and vicars not appointed according to the real canonical precepts are summoned to come forth to receive their lawful vocation, from a person calling himself bishop of Agra, and one of the pope's apostolic vicars.

His holiness in the said proclamation declares, that he knows nothing of such a call; that there is no such a person as a bishop of Agra, in being; and that his pretended apostolic mission is a falsehood. His holiness charges all the orthodox bishops, especially those of Lyons and Poitou, to warn their flocks against the assumed authority of the pretended prelate, and to induce the latter to desist from their past conduct, that the faithful may not be induced into error.

FRANCFORT, *September* 3.

The court of Vienna sent orders to generals prince Cobourg and Wurmser, to make the French soldiers, who for the future should surrender themselves upon capitulation, engage not only not to serve against the combined armies, but also against the army of the royalists under general Gaston.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, *September* 2.

The galley slaves, who revolted, and of whose mutiny I gave you in my last an account, have all been taken or killed. Some are confined in our fortress, and it is said, that upwards of thirty-six will be executed. The sailors remain in the galleys, but the soldiers have all been freed, except eight, who knew that the slaves intended to revolt. The officers are still in arrest in the castle; the commandant has liberty to walk about the town.

On Thursday and Friday last, we had an English squadron in sight of this port, consisting of a 64 gun ship, four frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter, with twelve or thirteen merchantmen under their convoy, bound to different places, viz. Naples, Messina and Smyrna.

MENIN, *September* 13.

The garrison of Quesnoy, to the number of 5,600 men, this morning laid down their arms, and were conducted prisoners of war towards Germany. The cavalry in the garrison had only fifty of their horses left alive. The place was well furnished with cannon and military stores. It has suffered much by the siege. The barracks for the troops are entirely destroyed.

Yesterday, the 12th, the French to the number of 8000, collected from Bouchain, Cambray, and Douay, attacked the prince of Saxe Cobourg's advanced posts at four in the morning, and after a warm action, were repulsed with great slaughter.

They had 1600 men taken prisoners, and 1800 killed. They lost eighteen pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons. Their route was so complete, that they were pursued to the very gates of Cambray; and of 900 men who came from Bouchain, only fifty returned.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg is to march this day towards Maubeuge, which he means to besiege.

The report of Landrecy's having surrendered, turns out to be false.

HAGUE, *September* 19.

His serene highness the hereditary prince stadtholder attended this day the council of the states general.

The following dispatch has been delivered in the meeting of this day, on the part of his serene highness:

"High and mighty lords,

"As soon as I heard of the events of the 13th instant, I failed not to inform myself of the situation of the camp of the troops of the state, and I have the satisfaction to make known to your high mightinesses, that the loss of men, horses and artillery, is much less than was at first imagined, of which your high mightinesses shall receive a report as soon as the respective corps who have been in that action shall have given in the list of their loss, and a general return shall be made of it. I also deem it necessary to see in person, in what state the camp now is, and intend for this purpose to repair to the camp for a few days, in order to be the better able to judge of its situation, and of what may be necessary for making up the losses sustained. I thought it my duty to submit this to your high mightinesses, and embrace this opportunity to commend myself and family to your friendship and affection, and to form the most ardent wishes for the blessing of Almighty God upon our dear country, and the momentous deliberations of your high mightinesses.

(Signed,) W. PRINCE of ORANGE.

The following is translated from the Journal de Roure, of the 24th September, brought by captain Davis, arrived at Boston.

MARSEILLES, *September* 16.

The army of the republic under general Cartaux, has taken possession of the hills and forts which commanded the harbour, and the port of Toulon. He was making all his dispositions for a general attack on that rebellious city. The troops were in high spirits, recruits and all apparatus for the siege were arriving from every quarter. The French have made several English and Spaniards prisoners in the different attacks which they have made against the posts which they have taken.

The reports published in Rotterdam, in the same paper, state the number of the Dutch to have been but 7000, and those of the French 30,000 strong; and that the Dutch had been obliged to retreat towards Ghent, in the heart of the Austrian Netherlands.

The hereditary prince has given no date to his action in his letter; at least there is no date published in the paper from whence this important account is extracted.

To supply this deficiency we shall quote the extract of the French general Berin, who addressed the national convention, from Menin, which had been the head-quaters of the Dutch troops—under the date of September 13, He observes, "That new victories were atchieved by the troops of the republic, who have taken Menin, Werwick, and the different passages of the Lys, which were defended by a body of Dutch troops, well intrenched. General Hedoreville stormed Werwick—The enemy abandoned 40 pieces of cannon at Menin. I trust that the national convention will receive this interesting news with pleasure. We have made 1200 prisoners and several generals are captured."

There is no doubt therefore of a second battle on the 12th and 13th of September, in the Austrian Netherlands, perhaps as decisive as the other, at Dunkirk. Menin is 30 miles from the former place, and inland, so that they cannot be confounded together, as they have been, for one and the same action.

The probability is, that as soon as the British were routed at Dunkirk, and the Dutch four days after at Werwick and Menin, that the French would carry off their stores, cannon, provisions, and other trophies of their glorious victories, and immediately point the united forces of the republic against the prince of Cobourg, who still remained in Cambray, by the last accounts. This army is now the only one in France.

The Prussians have met a severe check on the border of the Rhine. The duke of York is now on the defensive, and 30 or 40 miles from the frontiers of France. The rebels of Vendee almost extinguished, and the cause of toryism drooping, and will soon expire, unless some new advantages on the side of their friends the British shall revive their spirits.

LONDON, *September* 17.

The fall of the gallant and polite captain Courtney, is a national misfortune, and renders the situation of his much respected and amiable lady the object of general concern, particularly to the more immediate circles of her acquaintance, who at this unfortunate juncture seem to vie with each other to afford her every consolation in their power.

A shewman had the folly to declare in Bartholomew Fair last, that he had made more by the *representation* of the fall of Valenciennes, than the British would by the *capture* of it.

The British fleet under lord Hood, now in the Mediterranean, consists of two of 100 guns, three of 98, twelve of 74, three of 64, store-ship of 44, two frigates of 36, seven of 32, two of 28, two of 24, one of 16, two of 12, and two fire-ships.

Sept. 18. Yesterday evening dispatches were brought by Mr. Silvester, who left the British camp, near Thorout, on the 15th; and happily such information was immediately given, from these, as refuted the decisive part of the former reports now unnecessary to be mentioned.

But it appears, that the attacks of the French were continual during the 14th and 15th instant; that their numbers increase every hour, and enable them to persevere in harrassing almost every part of the allied army, regardless of loss or repulse; that the expected detachment of Imperial troops had not then joined his royal highness the duke of York; and that the prince of Orange had fallen back from all the covering posts, preceding the British army in their approach to Bruges and Ghent.

The elector of Mentz pays a million of florins to the king of Prussia, towards the heavy expence of regaining his capital.

Sept. 21. The loss of Toulon will undoubtedly be severely felt by the French. It is however, to be lamented, that we have not yet the seventeen ships that we have *taken*.

The following extract of a letter, dated Bruges, September 17, 1793, received yesterday by a merchant in the city, may be relied on, as coming from a gentleman who was in Menin, when the French forced the Dutch posts, and pursued them into town.

"The French advanced on the evening they had been beat between Comines and Werwick, near Allowaine, and drove in the Dutch advanced posts, and brought their batteries to bear on their works the next morning with so much success, that the French advanced in columns on the Dutch, who were drawn up behind the works of Allowaine, and forced them to retreat in the greatest confusion into the town, forgetting even to turn the bridge; the French cavalry pursuing and cutting them to pieces, taking thirty-two cannon and thirty-four ammunition waggons, besides a quantity of their baggage.

"Judge then of their terror, having no arms to defend us, and almost dead with fatigue, the roads were lined with dead bodies, arms, and horses, and the wretched inhabitants taking to flight in the fields and woods: in short, it is impossible to describe the horrors that attended the taking of the town; not a window but was broken, as they fired grape shot in the streets after the Dutch."

All the German accounts agree in stating that the French are invulnerable in their intrenchments in the environs of Wellemburg and Landau, where their troops increase in prodigious numbers.

Sept. 23. The attention of politicians will now be turned from Dunkirk to Toulon. The French are marching to the last mentioned place, from every quarter in immense numbers; and if multitudes can carry it, this important post may be again, by the latter end of the year, in their possession.

There is little doubt, however, but lord Hood, who knows the importance of the port of Toulon as well as the French, will do every thing in his power to make the recovery of it a hard piece of business to them; and all who are acquainted with the difficulty of access to it, on the land's side, are well aware that it cannot soon be reduced.

In year 1707, when it was besieged by as brave commanders, both by sea and land, as ever led on troops, St. Anne's hill alone baffled all the endeavours of the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene to take it; and as on the sea side we are in possession of all the forts erected for its defence, what at that time resisted the exertions of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, will now be employed in our favour.

The French, beside, have no shipping that will dare to attack it by sea, while the combined fleets remain in the Mediterranean.

The only apparent danger is the fickleness of the inhabitants, and the secret disaffection of many of them; who though the allies have been invited into the town, yet will gladly lay hold of every opportunity to betray them; and, if possible, to deliver it up to the sans-culottes, who shall march there to retake it.

But this, so wise a leader as lord Hood, will be aware of, and of course take every necessary measure to guard against.

Menin was recaptured on the 15th instant.

We are credibly informed that the Russian fleet, which appeared on the Danish coasts, had 12,000 land troops on board, for the purpose of making a descent in Lower Britanny; but none of the combined powers choosing to furnish the money necessary to pay this corps, the two divisions of the fleet have set sail for the Baltic, and, it is said, have taken the way to Revel.

The forces which the French have now collected on the frontiers of Alsace and Lorrain, are said to exceed 250,000 men.

When lord Hood entered the harbour of Toulon, the following was the number and strength of the French fleet anchored there:——Two of 120 guns, four of 80, fifteen of 74, and four frigates.

STOCKBRIDGE, *November* 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oneida, to his friend in this town, dated October 21, 1793.

"Accounts arrived in this village last evening from the Miami, which are much more favourable than when the commissioners left that quarter. Only three of the Indian nations remain hostile—all the others have declared for peace, or neutrality, and requested another treaty next spring. The commissioners, on receiving their final answer at the late treaty, which put an end to the negotiation, immediately left Detroit—their sudden departure exhibited such spirit and determined resolution, as made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

The following extracts are copied from Jamaica papers to the 10th October.

The islands of Barbadoes and Dominica continue to be afflicted with a malignant fever; about 300 white inhabitants having perished in the former, and near 500 in the latter.

By the Flying Fish we learn, that the presence of the British is much wished at Jeemel. There are not more than 25 regular troops there, yet they had the audacity and temerity, a few days since, to seize upon and imprison near 50 of the inhabitants, all of whom appear to be stupified with consternation. More than ten persons were massacred before our informant left that place.

Tuesday evening anchored in the harbour of Port Royal the ship Ceres, Lemoigne, prize to his majesty's ship Penelope. She was cut out of L'Islet, and is loaded with sugar and coffee.

And next day, the schooner Sally, with sugar, flour, and bread; and the brig Lizor Minna, with a cargo of Malaga wine and brandy, prizes to the squadron. The latter was taken from the Spaniards some time ago, several of whom are on board. Both were out of the L'Islet.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Spitfire, to his friend in Jamaica, dated off L'Islet, September 23.

"A brief account of our proceedings, may not be unacceptable to you. Last Thursday we entered the harbour of Jeremie, and the next morning the troops were landed, without firing a gun on either side. At eight o'clock the English flag was hoisted on the two forts, when each fired twenty-one guns, which was returned by the like royal number from the commodore, and all the other men of war in the harbour. I was ashore a couple of hours, and viewed our troops, who all looked remarkably well; they performed some evolutions in the market place in the evening. They have made colonel Whitelock, governor, and major Spencer, lieutenant-governor. Saturday morning we left Jeremie, and this morning entered L'Islet, and have made prize of a Bourdeaux ship, laden with indigo and coffee; a Spanish brig, taken by the French from Malaga, with raisins, &c. and three small vessels, one of which is a sloop laden with fustic, which we took last voyage, but was retaken. Yesterday we took off Abracon, the privateer which captured the Greyhound, and other vessels, on the north side of Jamaica, we mean to send her down. The commander's name is Alexie. The Penelope, Iphigenia, Hermoine, and Spitfire, are to share the above-mentioned prizes. The Nancy, of Kingston, captain Mitchel, was taken by Alexie off Navassa, but has been retaken by two of our privateers: she was from America. We are going, I believe, off Aux-Cayes.

"The Europa is gone off the Mole; Goelan off the Cayemites; Flying Fish know not where; Musquito is in Jeremie; the will be down soon. All the transports arrived safe. We sent an American brig down before; took her off the Navassa."

CHARLESTON, *November 21.*

Extract of a letter, received by the schooner Wilmington Packet, arrived from the Westindies, dated St. Eustatia, November 13, 1793.

"I this moment saw captain William Newton of your port, in a schooner, loaded with negroes, bound to Havanna; he informs me that a British sloop of war, six days ago, was chased into St. Vincent's by a French squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, one large frigate, and a sloop of war. It is generally thought here, to be the French squadron from New-York, on an expedition to retake Tobago."

STAUNTON, *November 16.*

We are informed, by a gentleman lately from Greenbriar, that a part of captain James Hawkins's company of rangers have lately met with a defeat on the waters of Clinch; the particulars which we are at present able to give relating thereto, are—the spies having discovered signs of Indians, a number of men were ordered to follow them—one half of whom followed the Indian trail, and the others directed their course to a gap in the mountain, through which they expected the Indians to pass. The party who followed the trace discovered some game, at which they fired. As they suppose, from this discovery, the Indians concerted measures to draw them into an ambuscade, killed five men, and wounded two; the remainder made their escape with precipitation. Captain Hawkins was not present, being confined with sickness at his quarters.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 12.*

The ADDRESS of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to both HOUSES of CONGRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow citizens at large the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question, by the suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent nations. It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an earlier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation. Under these impressions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France, to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory; or by vessels commissioned, or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of congress to correct, improve, or enforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependent on principles, already recognised, demand some further provisions.

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties or violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatsoever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

In like manner, as several of the courts have doubted, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have denied their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorised by a law, to have facts ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placeing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be with-held, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war. The documents, which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores, now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies, cannot, with prudence, be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moments of public danger.

Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry, which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the "act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them so as to produce their full effect: whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?

The connexion of the United States with Europe, has become extremely interesting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no restriction but the essential interest and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negotiation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation, it is doubtful, how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours of militia; or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruits.

An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offensive measures against them prohibited during the recess of congress. To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violences committed upon them. But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes; and it is with congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their most serious labours to render tranquillity with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest. Next to a rigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies; with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The commissioners, charged with the settlement of the accounts between the United and individual states, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before congress, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expences of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars, from the bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made, consistently with a due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here, I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource so firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused, without restraint, throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But, as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper or of candour, so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operation.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the second of January, 1794, at the subscriber's dwelling, near Herring Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of twele months,

TWENTY likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, and some household furniture.

JOSEPH DEALE.

10th 7th 6

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

On the second Saturday of next month will be OFFERED for SALE, at Queen-Anne,

FIFTEEN likely young NEGROES, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, at the end of twelve months.

JAMES DRANE.

Prince-George's county, December 10, 1793.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 9, 1793.

ANY person inclined to undertake the repairs of that part of the STATE-HOUSE appropriated for the use of the GENERAL COURT, according to the designs and plans of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, is requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the governor and council, on or before the second Thursday in January next.

By order,

JOHN KILTY, Clk.

Dancing School.

MR. ROBARDET, truly sensible of the favours he has received from the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, returns them his most grateful acknowledgements, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to open his DANCING SCHOOL on the first of January next; those ladies and gentlemen who will honour him with the tuition of their children, may rest assured of his usual punctuality and attention.

December 7, 1793.

THE subscriber is about to remove from this state, he therefore requests all persons who have claims against the estate of MARY PEARSON, late of this county, to bring them in, legally attested, on or before the 20th instant; those who do not comply with this request will lose the benefit of any proportion of said estate. He may be found at the house of JOSEPH COWMAN, on West river.

JOSEPH GILL, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, December 10, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a red brindled HEIFER, appears to be about four years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CORNELIUS JONES.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER for READY MONEY, at Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday the 14th day of December next,

EIGHTEEN HOGSHEADS of inspected TOBACCO of the first qualities.

And on Thursday the second day of January next, will be exposed to public sale, on twelve months credit, at the subscriber's dwelling house, a number of healthy likely country born NEGRO SLAVES, late the property of ROBERT BRADLY TYLER, deceased, amongst whom are very good blacksmith and shoemaker, also all the said deceased's stock of every kind, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold, by

DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.

November 28, 1793.

P. S. The creditors of the deceased are once more requested to give in their claims, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, on the 18th of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at Hunting-town, in Calvert county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about six hundred acres, lying on Battle creek, about half a mile from the river Patuxent; this land is, for the greater part, heavy laded with the best of timber, and the soil equal to any in the county; fish and oysters at the landing; it will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as it may best suit the buyers. One thousand pounds of the purchase money must be paid down, and bonds, with approved security, given for the balance, to be paid at different periods, as may be agreed upon; there are on said plantation many small houses, and three good tobacco houses; about one hundred bushels of wheat seeded on it. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, and a good general warranty for the land, by

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. ROBERT SANDERS, near Patuxent river, on Thursday the second day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE negro woman, some household furniture, horses, and black cattle, the property of ELISABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

CHARLES STEUART, son of Charles, Executor of Elisabeth Basil.

A FEW excellent green WINDSOR CHAIRS, to be sold cheap, by

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Annapolis, December 2, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

P. DENIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the STORE of Mr. PAUL RICHARDS, a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has JUST RECEIVED from NANTES, and which he will sell either wholesale or retail,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERFINE India Callicoes,
Common ditto,
Superfine Sedan Clothes, assorted, of a superior quality and of various colours; the whole forming a beautiful collection,
Silk Cloth, of changeable colours,
Black Silk, ditto,
Cassimer Vests, embroidered,
Tricot de Coton,
Silk and Cotton, ditto,
Brittanias,
Flanders ditto,
Napkins & Table Clothes,
Cambricks, assorted,
Italian Gauze,
Gauzes,
Silk and Thread Laces,
Tamboured Muslins,
Officer Feathers, different colours,
Ribands, assorted, of all colours,
Boulogne Ribands,
Silk Stockings, assorted, for Men and Women,
Thread ditto,
English Taffyties,
Ditto Black,
Florentines, assorted,
Sewing Silk, of various colours & best quality,
Fans,
French Hats, of the best quality,
An assortment of Silk Umbrellas,
A number of large and elegant Looking-Glasses,
Small ditto,
Ladies Cloaks,
Gentlemen's ditto.

Mr. RICHARDS,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has also a quantity of

GROCERIES, &c.

—VIZ.—

CHOICE Old Spirit, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines; Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Powder and Shot; Candles; Hardware; Also, a few articles of Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. Which he will sell on the lowest prices, for CASH.

Annapolis, November 26, 1793.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH,

A NUMBER of healthy country born slaves, men, women, boys and girls, of all ages.

BENNETT DARNALL.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, a sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a blaze face, her left hind foot white, supposed to be about eight or nine years old, branded on the near buttock thus, G. The owner of said mare is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M. SWANN.

November 21, 1793.

Prince-George's county, November 13, 1793.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 12th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, deceased, in Charles county, within half a mile of the town of Benedict,

TWENTY-FIVE negroes, consisting of men, women and children; also, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. At the same time and place will be sold, for ready money, one hundred and sixty barrels of corn, and a large quantity of fodder. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock and continue until all is sold.

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to hand them in properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

In pursuance of a decree, passed by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the 21st day of December next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A LOT near the waters of the Dock of Annapolis, known by the name of HENRY SIBELL'S LOT, for ready money.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, November 27, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE.

A BOOK,

Which lately made is appearance in England, under the title of

"An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World."

By Miss HANNAH MOORE.

The European edition of this elegant work has sold at 6/. the American edition, neatly bound and lettered, at 3/9.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of TERESIA JENINGS, deceased, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 13th of December, on the dwelling plantation of Edmund Jennings, deceased,

ONE negro girl, one mare, some cattle, hogs, and all the household furniture of the deceased. The sale to be for cash.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come and settle their accounts.

NEHEMIAH MILLER ROWLES, Administrator with the will annexed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for sale, a valuable young NEGRO FELLOW, by trade a blacksmith, formerly hired by Tyler and Magruder, at Queen Anne, in Prince-George's county, and now by Simon Retallick, in the city of Annapolis; he is well known to be a very good country blacksmith. For terms apply to

H. DAVIDGE, in Frederick-town.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders according to law.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Greenbury's Point, November 26, 1793.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,

HAS stored his store with WET and DRY GOODS, and wishes to dispose of them for cash, and hopes those indebted to him will close their accounts, that he may be enabled to leave this state, with satisfaction to his creditors and honour to himself, by the first of October, 1794, which he has contracted to do.

Indian Landing, November 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tracts of land in said county, situate, called and known by the names of WARRINGTON, and ADDITION to WARRINGTON, pursuant to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN H. BAYARD.

November 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the April court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound his part of the tract of land known be the name of WEST WELLS, agreeably to an act of the general assembly for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE BATSON.

Anne-Arundel county, November 8, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, now in custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

NICHOLAS BOONE.

October 21, 1793.

HANCE BAKER,

DENTIST,

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen, that he is now at Capt. B. MAYBURY'S, in this city, where his stay will be for a few days. During which time those who are disagreeably afflicted with any of the following complaints, may (by applying) get relief, viz. tooth-ach, inflamed gums, pains in the jaws, tartar extracted from the teeth, decayed teeth stopped from their progress, natural or artificial teeth set or transplanted, and from that well known complaint, the scurvy, &c.

Annapolis, 19th November, 1793.

THE debtors to Messrs. TARCOTNICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs. CRACKCROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

For Private Sale,

On a Reasonable Credit.

THE subscriber's DWELLING-PLANTATION, containing about nine hundred acres. This valuable estate lies twenty miles below the city of Annapolis, on Herring-Bay, and in full view of the Chesapeake. It has the advantage of a fine cove, well stocked with oysters, and for fishing and fowling, I think I may venture to say, is superior to any other place in the United States: the soil is of excellent quality, equal to any in Maryland. There are two good meadows, and several others may be made without expence. The situation of this plantation gives it every advantage for raising and fattening stock; it abounds in locust, mulberry and walnut, and a great plenty of good oak timber. The subscriber will attend at Mr. Mann's tavern until the twelfth instant, after which time application may be made to him at his own house, or to Mr. Benjamin Galloway, on West-river.

He has likewise for SALE, about four hundred acres of good farming LAND, lying adjoining the above, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

S. L. CHEW.

October 7th, 1793.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, agreeable to the following liſt,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE, At their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouſe.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto,
Two yards wide ſuperfine Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Caſſimers,
Drabs of different quality,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thicklets,
Mens Worſted Hoſe,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Creſs barred Muſſins,
Faſhionable Ribands,
India Mettle Handkerchiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Beſt Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons,
Veſt ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads,
Twiſt,
Ladies Black, White and Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Deſert ditto,
Claſp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Beſt and Second quality Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Laſting Shoes,
Men's Coarſe and Fine Hats,
Boys ditto,
Paſt Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Roſe Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffil ditto,
Iriſh Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Oſnabrigs,
Gimblets in ſtraws,
Looking Glaſſes,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
Iod Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allſpice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glaſs,
Sun-Raiſins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Peneil'd and Enamelled Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Diſhes and Plates,
Blue-edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molaſſes,
Beſt Weſt-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to thoſe who have been punctual in the diſcharge of their accounts for dealings during the ſummer, a ſhort credit will be given as uſual.

All thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis ſtore, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a ſtrict obſervance of this requeſt may be had, as buſineſs cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.

Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793. 7

ALL perſons having balances due them on tobacco, ſhipped to the addreſs of Meſſieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are deſired to take notice, that it is neceſſary their bills on ſaid company ſhould be endorſed by me, or they will not be paid.

All thoſe indebted to ſaid company, for tranſactions through my agency, are *earneſtly requeſted* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate ſuch as may find it more convenient to diſcharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the preſent inſpection of tobacco, they will pleaſe to take notice, that I have furniſhed Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a liſt of balances, and copies of each perſon's account, who is authoriſed to ſettle with ſuch as may apply.

The ſubſcriber is inſtructed to require a ſtrict obſervance to this notice, and he flatters himſelf it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wiſh and expectation, it ſhould be neglected, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits againſt all delinquents, without the leaſt diſcrimination, after the firſt day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793. 19

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly at their next meeting, to be allowed for an order of the governor and council, on the weſtern-ſhore treaſurer, of the 26th February, 1781, for £. 382 5 2, which Thomas Harwood, deceaſed, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, had of me; and he paid the county, as appears on the treaſurer's books.

IGNATIUS BOONE.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

THE MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT ſhall contain a pleaſing variety of intereſting and entertaining ſubjects, calculated to improve as well as amuſe the mind. The moſt approved ſelections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewiſe, the neweſt improvements and diſcoveries that have or may be made, within the preſent century, in each art and ſcience.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion, Philoſophy, Laws, Phyſic*, and *Divinity*, ſhall alſo compoſe a part of this work.—A ſpace will be aſſigned for the debates of congreſs—the debates of the Britiſh houſe of commons—a complete regiſter of foreign and domeſtic news—eſſays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, ſhall be gratified with a particular deſcription of ſuch methods and machinery as are now in uſe among the moſt experienced in the above branches of buſineſs, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It ſhall compriſe forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and ſtitched in blue paper.—Price to ſubſcribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchaſe will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are procured, this work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number delivered regularly in the firſt week of every month. Eight pages will be aſſigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every ſtate in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and ſerve as a vehicle of uſeful information and inſtruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needleſs to ſay much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind muſt appear obvious to every perſon the leaſt acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the ſtock of neceſſary information, reſpecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleaſure as well as profit to thoſe who ſhall patroniſe this work.—Readers, of every denomination, ſhall occaſionally be furniſhed with ſketches of real life, and the utmoſt exertions ſhall be made to render it as uſeful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the publiſher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earneſtly requeſted to give theſe propoſals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Thoſe ſubſcribers who live at a diſtance from Baltimore, ſhall have their books forwarded by the earlieſt and cheapeſt conveyance, but at their own riſque and expence.

* Half the ſubſcription money to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number. 24

BY the commiſſioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800.

SCHEME

OF THE

LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1	A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000, & caſh	30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto -	15,000, & caſh	25,000, are	40,000
1	ditto -	15,000, & caſh	15,000, are	30,000
1	ditto -	10,000, & caſh	10,000, are	20,000
1	ditto -	5,000, & caſh	5,000, are	10,000
1	ditto -	5,000, & caſh	5,000, are	10,000
1	Caſh prize of	-	- -	10,000
2	ditto -	5,000 each,	are -	10,000
10	ditto -	1,000,	are -	10,000
20	ditto -	500,	are -	10,000
100	ditto -	100,	are -	10,000
200	ditto -	50,	are -	10,000
400	ditto -	25,	are -	10,000
1,000	ditto -	20,	are -	20,000
15,000	ditto -	10,	are -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - - 400,000

By this lottery the commiſſioners will be enabled to give an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Waſhington.—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The ſales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next. 24

May 20, 1793. S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Cl.

November 13, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, Cl.

November 13, 1793.

LAND FOR SALE.

By a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 10th of December next, at King's ſtore, on Broad-creek, in Prince-George's county, the following parcels of LAND, to wit:

PART of FRIENDSHIP, containing thirty acres, more or leſs, CARRICKRUROUS, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or leſs, and PART of LOWE's DISCOVERY, containing forty-nine acres, more or leſs. The above lands are adjoining the lands of Henry Rozer, Eſquire, upon the head of Broad-creek; and from their contiguity to the river Potowmack, and the flouriſhing town of Alexandria, muſt daily riſe in value. Bond with approved ſecurity, will be required, to pay one half of the purchaſe money in twelve months from the day of ſale, with intereſt, and the other half in two years, with intereſt in like manner.

All perſons that have claims againſt EDWARD MACGRUDER, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, (whoſe juſt debts the above-mentioned property will be ſold to pay) are deſired to bring them in legally proved to the ſubſcriber before the day of ſale.

OVERTON CARR.

October 21ſt, 1793. 8

THE ſubſcriber has to diſpoſe of, a large quantity of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH.

He has alſo on hand a large quantity of COARSE SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES for the tanner or ſhoemakers buſineſs, from 14 to 16 years of age, they muſt come well recommended.

The higheſt prices will be given for dry or green hides and bark. J. H.

September 25, 1793. 12

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes removing his ſtore from Weſt-river, and will diſpoſe of about two hundred pounds, ſterling coſt, of freſh and ſaleable GOODS, conſiſting of Broad and Elaſtic Cloths; Caſſimers; Veſtings; Welch Cottons; Valencia; Sattinets; Jeans and Fuſtians; Calicoes and Chintzes; Muſlinets; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe; Bed Ticks; Felt and Caſtor Hats; Cutlery; with ſundry other articles. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, may get a great bargain and long credit.

He requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, or to Edward and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to ſettle the ſame; little or no attention having been paid to former requeſts of this kind, ſuits will be brought without reſpect to perſons, if not ſettled by the twentieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

Weſt-River, 29th July, 1793. 14X

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the ſubſcribers, intend to petition Caroline county, at their October term, 1793, for a commiſſion to prove the bounds and mark and eſtabliſh the lines of a certain tract of land, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, called SURVEYOR'S FOREST; alſo the diviſional line between ſaid land and a tract of land called ADAM'S REST, on which the former depends, the latter being the property of HENRY SWIGETT and DANIEL HIGHUTT.

HENRY RHODS,
IGNATIUS RHODS,
JEREMIAH RHODS.

4X

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis. 16

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.